

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Salt Lake District Office  
2370 South 2300 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84117

SEP 8 1981  
LCS

IN REPLY REFER TO

SM-810001  
3800  
(U-201)

RECEIVED  
AUG 12 1981  
DIVISION OF  
OIL, GAS & MINING

Mr. Lee Spencer  
Dept. of Natural Resources  
Division of Oil, Gas and Mining  
1580 West North Temple  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Dear Mr. Spencer:

Enclosed is a copy of the stipulations that were attached to the letter approving Western International's Plan of Operation in accordance with CFR 3809 and a copy of the Final Environmental Assessment which was completed in accordance with NEPA to review the plan of operation.

Due to the recent major change in the Plan of Operation made by Western International Corporation another EA is being completed to evaluate the new mining procedure. Additional stipulations will be added as needed. However, since the original plan of operation encompasses many of the operations in the amended plan, some work may begin on the site at the company's discretion with concurrence from our office.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel B. Washington  
Surface Protection Specialist

Enclosures 2  
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2 EA

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WASHINGTON, D.C.





# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Salt Lake District Office  
2370 South 2300 West  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119

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SM-810001  
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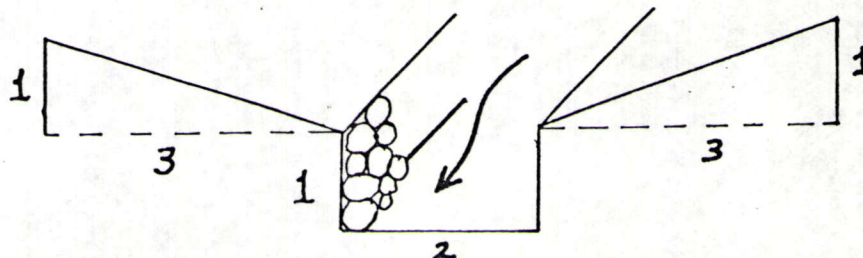
Mr. Lavar Engle  
Western International Corporation  
1399 South 700 East, Suite 16  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Dear Mr. Engle:

Our Office has completed an intensive review of all data provided and an Environmental Assessment of the proposed action near Park City. We feel with additional stipulations, as outlined below, that your plan will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation and provide for reasonable reclamation of the area to be mined. In accordance with 43 CFR 3809.1-6 (a)(1) we hereby approve your plan of operation.

## ADDITIONAL STIPULATIONS

- I. Create a new stream channel during reclamation following these stipulations:
  - A. Nearly the same linear length of stream should be present in the re-routed channel as in the original stream watercourse. A length of approximately 2200'  $\pm$  25' should be achieved.
  - B. The new stream gradient or percent drop, will be the same as the original; in this case 2%.
  - C. The pathway of the new channel shall follow a meander pattern, instead of a straight watercourse. The new channel will be staked prior to construction and inspected by the BLM representative.
  - D. Rip-rap shall be utilized only where necessary to protect erosion of existing structures, such as railroad tracks or the irrigation ditch, and shall not exceed 15-20% of the total length of the reclaimed stream channel.
  - E. Channel shape and construction shall be according to the following diagram:





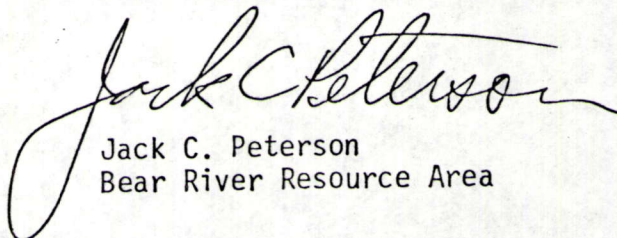
1. Stream channel width shall be kept nearly the same as the existing channel (approximately 2' in width).
  2. The channel shall be partially pre-formed by cutting a bank approximately one foot in height nearly vertical from the stream channel floor. This bank shall be lined with rocks of a size ranging between 0.5'-0.7' in diameter.
  3. The earthen bank slopes shall be on a 3/1 scale consistent with UDWR highway construction recommendations. Design stipulations are also to handle high water run-off conditions. Banks may also need to be covered with topsoil to establish vegetation.
- F. Stream banks shall be revegetated with native riparian vegetation. Examples of such species include: willow, red alder, aspen, wild rose, squawbush, poplar, and sedges (Juncus sp.). Bank stabilization will be most successful with tree and shrub species. Native riparian grasses will recolonize the area after cessation of disturbance. Species selection will be prior to the conclusion of the first mining season as specified in VII. (below).
- G. Instream boulders with a diameter of 1.0'-1.5' feet shall be placed at irregular intervals to produce pool and backwater areas. Within the 2200' channel 25-30 boulders should be placed (Attachment 1).
- II. The area of mining operations shall be fenced with a chain link or board fence for security and safety reasons. The fence must be at least 6' high and must be kept in good repair.
  - III. Apply water to source areas of dust to eliminate any air pollution. This will probably require an above ground sprinkling system for mining areas and a water truck for roads.
  - IV. Diversion channel and any culverts for the rechannelization of Silver Creek shall be large enough to handle a 50 year storm and/or a 50 year high snowpack runoff, i.e., a cross sectional stream channel of sufficient sq. ft., or a steel or concrete culvert able to handle 580 cfs. (580 cfs. is the predicted 50 year runoff as computed by the City Engineer).
  - V. Before eliminating vegetation within the action site, the water should be turned into the temporary stream channel. Work could then start on the mineral extraction. This approach would greatly reduce downstream siltation. Inherent in this action is construction of the new channel in a manner proceeding downstream to upstream. The last connection should be at the upstream point of rerouting.
  - VI. A buffer will be constructed on the west end of the mining site. It may be a high solid wooden fence and/or windrow of Russian olive and/or aspen using balled root stock (3 to 5 years old).



- VII. Revegetate disturbed and recontoured area at the conclusion of each mining season (October). Mulch and fertilize or cover the area with topsoil and plant/seed with selected varieties of forbs, grasses, and browse. A recommended seed mixture will be developed prior to the close of the first season of operation after some of the reprocessed reject has been hauled back.
- VIII. Clearing the vegetation should be completed as work progresses far enough in advance to assure an efficient operation, but leaving established vegetation cover as long as possible.
- IX. The claimants shall fulfill or satisfy all applicable provisions of all Federal, State and local laws, codes, and regulations covering mining operations and small business.
- X. The claimants shall provide evidence prior to beginning operations that they have secured water and diversion rights which are adequate to conduct the mining operation.
- XI. The claimants shall provide evidence of an existing bond prior to beginning operations which meets the requirements of the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining and exceeds \$80,000.00. The bond may be filed with the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, providing that the Division agrees to obtain the concurrence of the BLM prior to releasing the claimant from obligation under the bond. If not, a bond must also be filed with BLM.
- XII. The BLM representative for surface disturbance/reclamation is Dan Washington (801) 524-5348. He should be notified prior to the start and the close of each year's mining activity.
- XIII. Proposed changes in the plan of operations and amendments to the plan which have been submitted to the BLM, must be provided in writing and approved in writing prior to their implementation. This will include changes in the method or schedule of mining, milling, water diversion and use, reclamation, or other factors of significance to the operation.

Thank you for your cooperation.

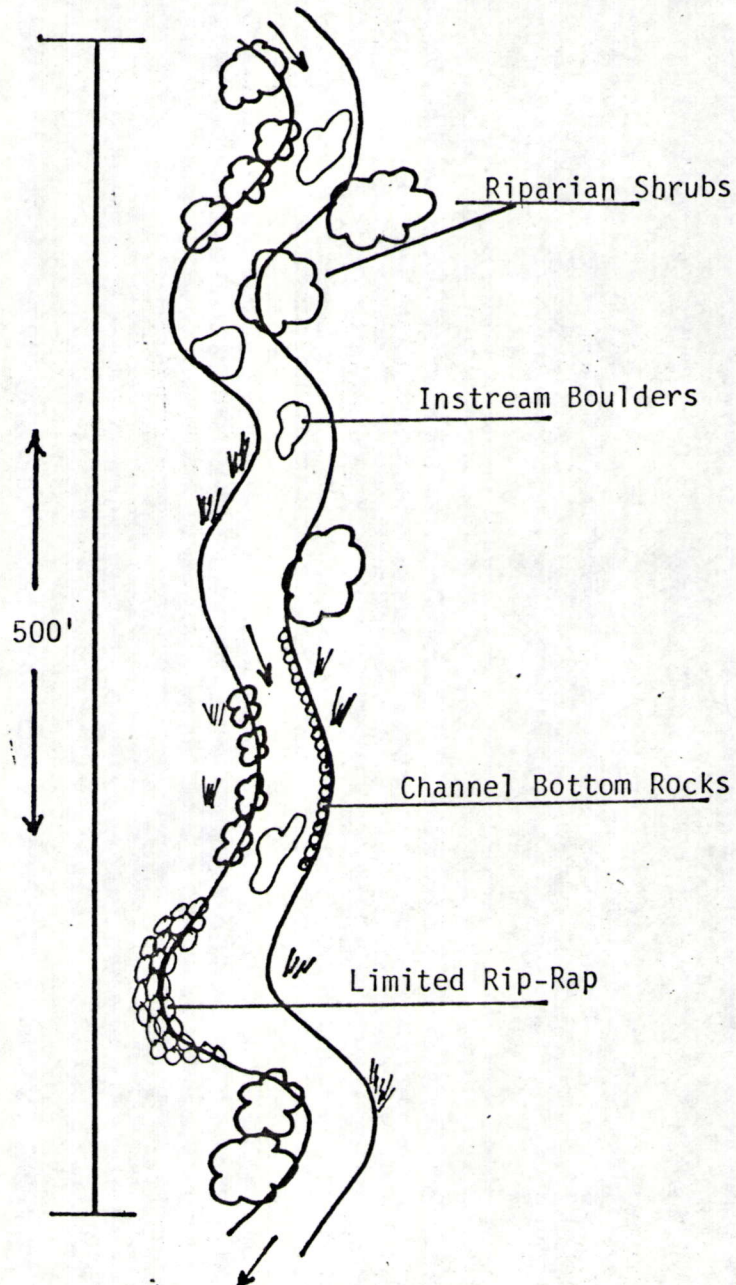
Sincerely yours,



Jack C. Peterson  
Bear River Resource Area



IDEALIZED STREAM MEANDER PATTERN



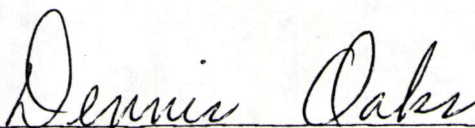
Top view of Re-routed Silver Creek - features depicted include; riparian plantings, instream boulder placement, meander water-course, channel wall rock placement, rip-rap placement.



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION PLACER MINE  
MAPLE NO. 1, MAPLE NO. 2

PARTICIPATING STAFF:

David Bornholdt, District Fisheries Biologist  
Jack Brown, Bear River Resource Area Wildlife Biologist  
Andrew Burton, District Hydrologist  
Charles Cartwright, District Archaeologist  
Burrett Clay, District Geologist  
Vicki Hastings, Bear River Resource Area Outdoor Recreation Planner  
Dennis Oaks, District Natural Resource Specialist  
Dan Washington, Bear River Resource Area Natural Resource Specialist

  
Principal Investigator

  
Area Manager

Date 7/17/81



## I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

Western International Corporation proposes to develop a surface mining operation to remove gold and silver from mining claims Maple No. 1 and Maple No. 2. The claims are located on Tract No. 3 of the Park City Planning Unit, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 3, 10 (Figure 1). The mining operation would process tailings placed on the site by earlier mining operations. Assuming a uniform tailing depth of ten feet,<sup>1/</sup> the mine would operate for three years, cover 13 acres, and process a total of 429,290 tons as follows:

1981	95,208 tons
1982	181,625 tons
1983	152,457 tons
TOTAL	429,290 tons

If the volume and distribution of tailings differ significantly from the assumed ten feet uniform depth, mining time and tonnage processed could increase or decrease accordingly. Maximum mine life would be unlikely to exceed four years since an additional mining season could handle up to a 42 percent increase over the assumed amount of mineable tailings, i.e., the equivalent of the 1982 tonnage mined.

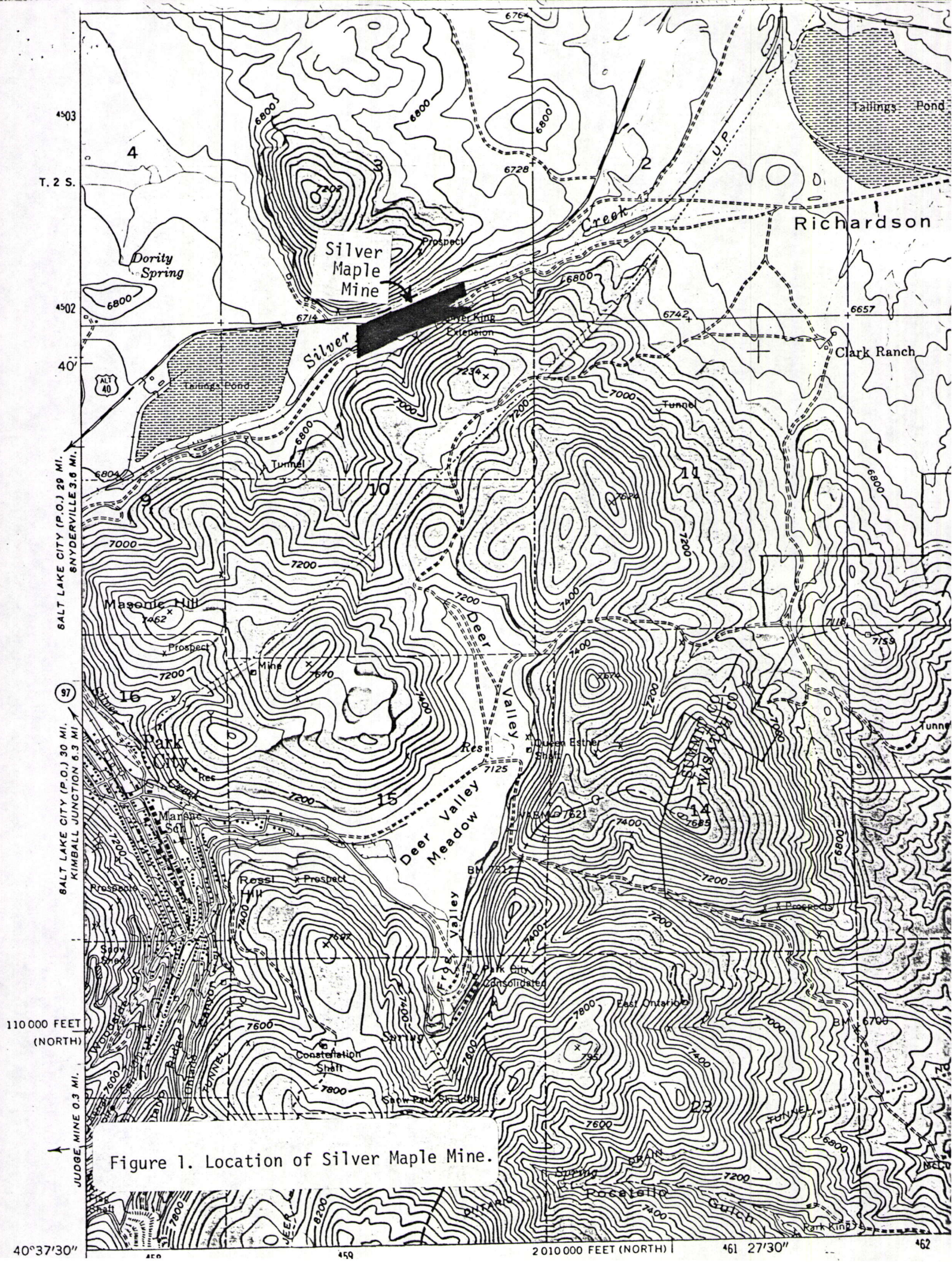
Mining equipment required would be as follows:

- 4 spiral concentrators
- 2 hopper-shaker-crusher units
- 2 conveyor belt units
- 2 Caterpillar 966 loader tractors (4 yd. bucket)
- 2 3-ton flat-bed trucks
- 1 Caterpillar D-8 crawler tractor

A seven-man work force would run the equipment in two separate operating units. Each unit would consist of two in-line spiral concentrators, one hopper-shaker-crusher, one conveyor, (Figure 2) one loader, and one flat-bed truck. The D-8 tractor would operate as needed at both operating units to provide tailings for the loaders. Tailings would be loaded into the hoppers, screened and crushed, and conveyed to the concentrators. The resulting concentrate would be placed in 55 gallon drums for transport on the flatbed trucks to an off-site location (probably Salt Lake City) for further processing. Remaining tailings would be returned to the mined-out area for recontouring and reclamation. The mine would operate 12 hours a day (7 A.M. - 7 P.M.), six days a week, from May 1 to October 15.

<sup>1/</sup> Western International Corporation assumption.







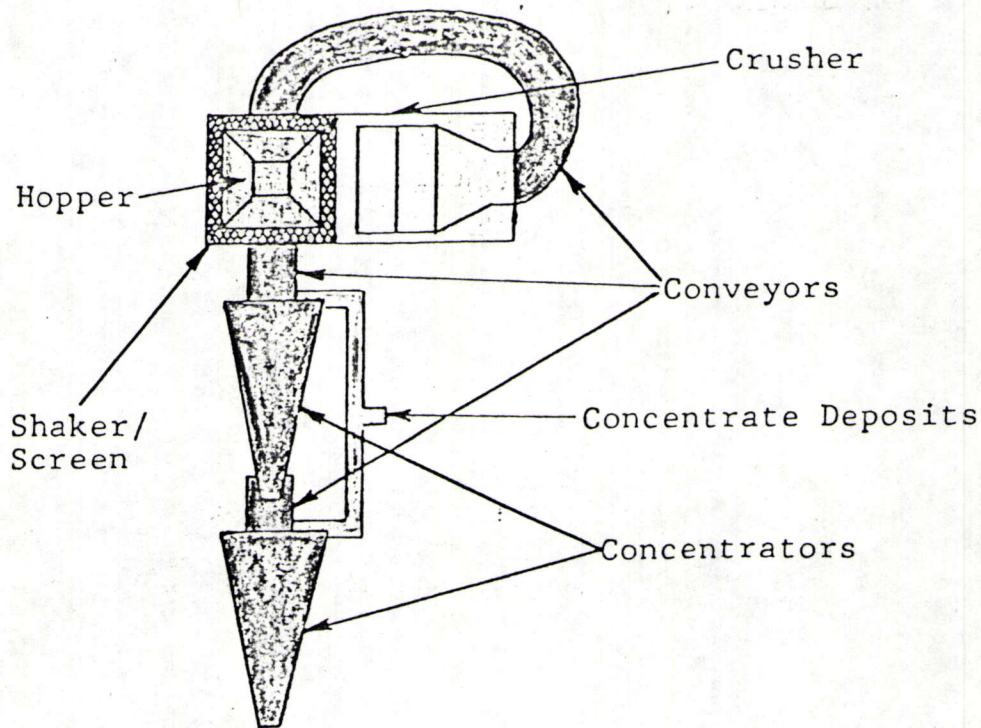


Figure 2. Arrangement of the ore concentrating equipment.

From 9.3 to 17.7 acre feet of water would be required annually by the operation. Water would be obtained through acquiring rights to three percent of the total flow of Silver Creek and Doherty Springs. Silver Creek would be diverted to the north side of the site with permission of the State Water Rights Division. Water drawn from the relocated stream and a canal carrying the spring water would be stored in two ponds. The ponds would supply water to the concentrators through a recirculating system that would largely limit consumptive use of water to evaporative loss and water trapped in concentrates and tailings wetted by the concentrators.

Access to the site would be from Utah Highway 248 near the east end of the mining site (Figure 3). A small parking area would be constructed at the access point and a temporary road would parallel the operating area.

Mining would commence in 1981 with one mine unit operating at the west end of the site and the second unit operating near the mid point. In succeeding years the operations would relocate as shown in Figure 3. Thirteen acres would be mined; 2.7 acres in 1981, 5.8 acres in 1982, and 4.5 acres in 1983.

Western International plans to reclaim the disturbed area as work progresses. Reclamation would be to BLM stipulations. If the company



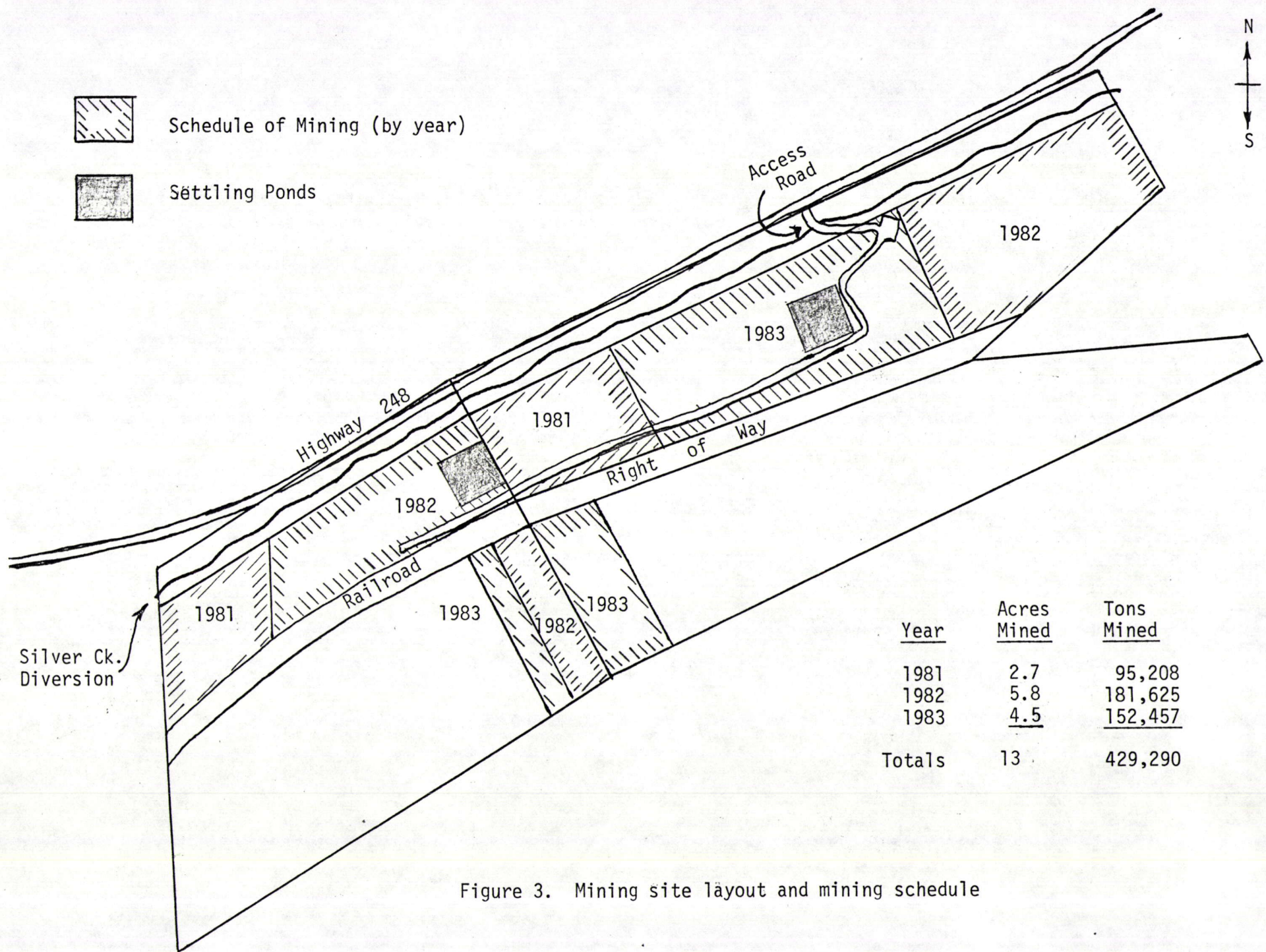


Figure 3. Mining site layout and mining schedule



receives patent for the claims, reclamation form would be the company's prerogative to select, subject to meeting local and State requirements. The company has proposed building a city park on about ten acres of the mined land, if patented, subject to reaching agreement on the matter with Park City officials.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### A. Non-Living Components

#### 1. Air

Air quality is good, often pristine (Photo 1). Air movement is frequent and usually from west-southwest to east-northeast. Emissions from traffic on Highway 248 (visible above willows in right mid-ground of Photo 1) can result in minor decline of air quality for short periods when calm conditions last more than a day or two. Homes and businesses near the west end of the tract (Photo 1) likewise cause occasional minor air quality decline when burning wood or coal during the cold months.

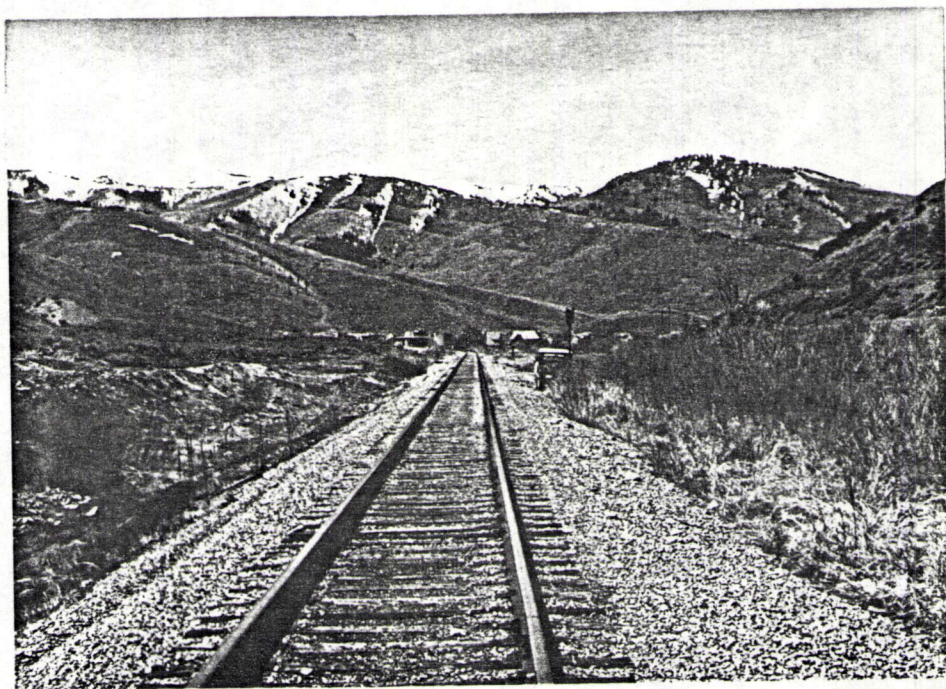


Photo 1. View of west 2/3 of mine site. Homes are about 400 yards off site and mark approximate city limits. Old mine portal is at mid left and highway and powerline at mid right.



## 2. Land

The area to be mined is flat. The stream gradient is between one and two percent. Elevation is about 6700 feet.

Tailings cover the 13 acres to be mined. Natural soils are buried but silts have been deposited in and adjacent to the ponds and stream (Photo 2). The tailings are quite infertile due to concentrations of metals and arsenic and very little nutrient material (Photo 3).

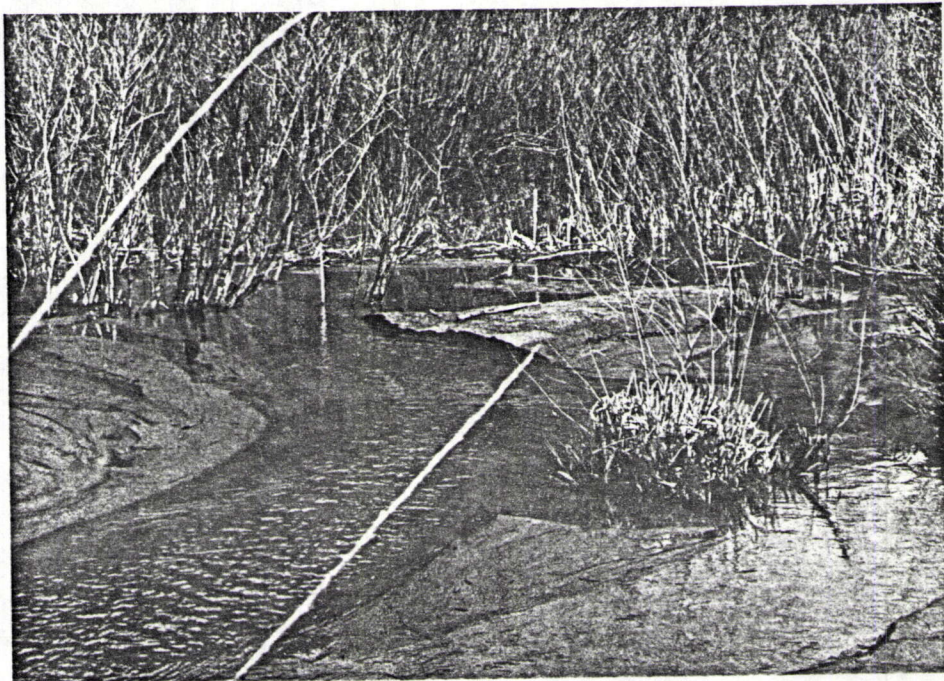


Photo 2. First (westernmost) of five major beaver dams on the mine site. Stream-deposited silts have completely filled pond area behind the dam.





Photo 3. Final dumped tailings remain as mounds on the landscape. Lack of vegetation illustrates infertility of the tailings. Highway, powerline, and canal (hidden by willows) are in background.

### 3. Water

Silver Creek flows through the site from west to east. The stream is turbid (Photo 4) at all times due to the deep cut, raw banks where it flows through off-site old mine tailings up-stream from the mining site. Water temperature measurements taken over a four-hour period on April 29, 1981 showed considerable temperature fluctuation between stream reaches and between times at specific reaches. Silver Creek flows through tailings throughout its course across the mining site.



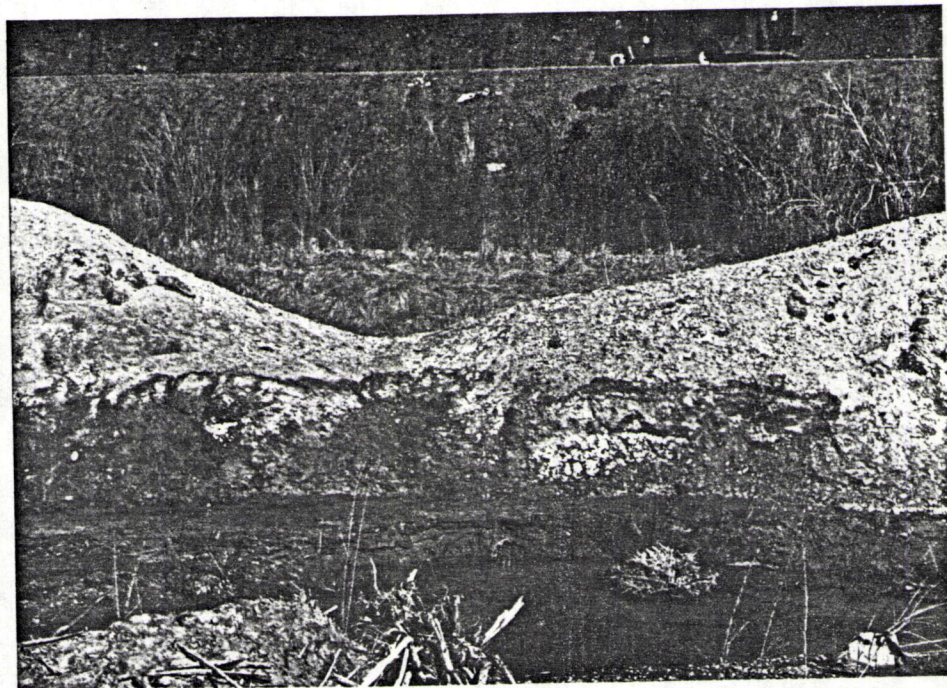


Photo 4. Silver Creek near the west end of the mine site.  
Note bank-side tailings and turbidity of water.

Discharge, as measured on April 29, 1981 was 0.9 cfs. Flood hazard is low. The flood plain is roughly defined by the railroad tracks on the south and the road bank on the north (Photo 5). Silver Creek drops about 35 feet in the 2,200 foot distance across the two mining claims.

Five major beaver ponds and several minor ones are located on the stream within the proposed mining site (Photos 2, 5, 6). The stream channel is poorly defined, as outflow from the ponds has shifted to an fro creating numerous small channels in the easily erodable tailings. A canal carrying about 2 cfs of water from Doherty Springs extends along the north edge of the site. The canal water is of good quality.





Photo 5. Silver Creek floodplain is clearly defined by canal bank-road bank to north and rail spur on the south. Fourth major beaver pond in series of five is immediately beyond tracks.

## B. Living Components

### 1. Vegetation

About 60 percent of the non-water surface has vegetation on it. Vegetation observed includes willows, grasses, cattails, sedges, rushes, and quaking aspen (Photos 1-5). Willows, found in and adjacent to the ponds, canal, and Silver Creek occur in scattered, moderately dense clusters. Grasses are well established adjacent to water but occur only in intermittent clusters over the rest of the area. Sagebrush is found mainly along the north and south fringes of the site with only scattered clusters found in the area that would be disturbed by mining. About twelve mature quaking aspen are located in the northeastern area of the tailings site. The area contains no threatened or endangered plants (Welsh, 1978).

### 2. Wildlife

An estimated four to six adult beaver (two or three pair) are responsible for the ponding along Silver Creek at the tailings



site. On-site investigation showed considerable evidence of beaver activity within recent months (dam repairs, tracks, droppings, gnawed willows) but no evidence of present beaver habitation was observed. Muskrat, Uinta ground squirrel, ducks, frogs, and small non-game fish (mountain suckers) were observed. Signs of deer, racoon, and black rat were also found. The area has no threatened or endangered wildlife.

### C. Ecological Interrelationships

Beaver activity in the tailings area along Silver Creek has introduced ecological succession of the plant and animal communities in the immediate area. The first two upstream beaver dams are nearly full of silt (Photo 2). Continued construction and maintenance of dams by beaver would, over a period of several years, cause complete siltation of all ponds. Meadow grasses and willows would spread throughout the area and, along with an incised meandering stream, attract animal species that inhabit or feed in meadows.

### D. Human Values

#### 1. Human Uses

State Highway 248 and a paralleling powerline are located along the north edge of the tailings site (Photo 5). Utah Department of Transportation traffic count figures show a 1979 count of 3,300 vehicles per day on the highway in the vicinity of the tailings site. The highway has a 100 foot right-of-way.

An unmaintained dirt road extends the length of the tailings site just inside of the south boundary. The road is in good condition and passable from the east by vehicles with moderate road clearance.

About 2,600 feet of a Union Pacific rail spur extends through the claims (Photo 5). Much of the track bed overlays and is in part constructed of mining tailings. The spur has a 50 foot right-of-way.

A housing subdivision is located approximately 1,000 feet beyond the west boundary of the mining site.

#### 2. Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management Classes for the scattered parcels of BLM land near Park City have not been approved as part of a planning document but analysis by the Landscape Architect indicates that the project site has a VRM Class III rating. The site has moderate variation in topography, vegetation and color with flowing water which is readily apparent and adjacent scenery which moderately enhances the overall landscape. However, cultural modifications and intrusions detract from these more positive elements thus contributing to a Class C or low overall



scenic quality. User attitude toward the site is high with high use volume which gives it a high overall sensitivity rating. A Management Class III rating allows the proposed activity to be evident and to attract attention in the characteristic landscape but changes in the basic visual elements should remain subordinate to the existing character (Photo 1).

### 3. Other Values

The site contains no wilderness or cultural resource values (Appendix 1). Many valuable minerals are present. In addition to gold and silver the site contains such minerals as platinum, molybdenum, zinc, iron, lead, titanium, magnesium, berium, and strontium.

## III. ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED ACTION

### A. Environmental Impacts

#### 1. Anticipated Impacts

##### Air

Air quality would be reduced in the immediate area during the May-October period of operations. Dust would be produced by dozing the tailings into piles and by loading them into the concentrator. Dust, if drifting north, could cause hazardous driving conditions on State Highway 248 near mining operations. If drifting west, dust would enter a housing subdivision located some 330 yards beyond the westernmost mining operations. The intensity of the dust impact on the subdivision would diminish over time as mining operations move eastward.

##### Land

Mining would disturb about three to six acres per year for three years. Total disturbed area from mining activities would be about 13 acres.

No significant loss of established soils would occur, but deep silts (one to three feet deep) that have been deposited in beaver ponds and along the stream would be lost as they would be intermixed with tailings and sent through the concentrator. No fertile medium from onsite would be available for use in surface reclamation.

##### Water

About 42 acre-feet of water would be consumed by the three-year operation. Yearly consumptive water use for 1981, 1982, 1983 would be 9.3, 17.7, and 15 acre-feet, respectively. The water would be drawn from Silver Creek and the canal. Year 1982 consumption would amount to less than two percent of the estimated combined average flow of Silver Creek and Doherty



Springs during the May-October mining season. No serious impacts would occur to either aquatic or riparian flora or fauna from that amount of reduction flow.

All beaver ponds and stream channels would be destroyed where mining would occur. Associated plant and animal habitat would be eliminated for the three-year mining period.

A new stream bed about 2200 feet long would be developed by the proponent. The stream will carry a short-term small increase of suspended solids until it becomes stabilized. Leaching of dissolved minerals and transport of mineral particulate may increase over that same period. Very minor reduction of water quality would occur downstream and only for a short period of time. Once stabilized, and with stipulated stream designs in place, the newly located stream would be improved fish habitat.

Elimination of the ponds and associated backwaters would remove habitat for mosquito breeding and larve rearing. This would reduce mosquito numbers in and around Park City.

#### Vegetation

Vegetation on about 21 acres would be destroyed over three or four years. The loss would be caused by relocating the stream channel and by clearing the vegetation acre by acre during mining operations. A moderately dense stand of willows, plus cattails, riparian grass, sedges, rushes, sagebrush, and the clusters totaling eight mature quaken aspen would be removed. Topsoil or fertilizer and mulch would have to be added before successful revegetation could occur.

#### Wildlife

All wildlife on the 21 disturbed acres would be destroyed or displaced. Beaver habitat would be permanently lost but other small riparian animals such as muskrat, raccoon, and frogs would be able to return to Silver Creek upon reclamation of the stream. The reclaimed stream would provide improved fish habitat over a distance of 2,200-2,600 feet.

#### Human

On-site mining of concentrates would provide about eight jobs for up to four years. Significant tax revenues would be generated by sales of recovered gold and silver.

New access connecting the mining operation directly to State Highway 248 would result in an increased hazard to traffic along the highway as well as to vehicles entering and exiting the mine site. The degree of danger would depend on how many vehicles would use the access route daily, where and how the access would be placed, and dust conditions resulting from mining and recontouring operations.



It is feasible to develop access to the mine from several points along the highway or from an existing road that connects to the highway to the east of the mine site.

Noise impacts will occur to residents to the immediate west of the mine site. Noise will occur during daylight hours from mining machinery. Noise impact would be greatest the first mining season and diminish as the operation moves eastward.

Mine-related noise heard at nearby homes cannot be precisely quantified. Noise levels would be a function of sound absorption and reflection qualities of the area, wind direction, distance, and the number and type of equipment operating at a given time.

It is estimated that the maximum noise level experienced at a distance of 1,000 feet, out-of-doors, with no form of sound barrier (trees, solid fence, etc.) between sound source and sound recipient, would range from 65 to 70 decibels. The estimate is primarily based on the noise level of the D-8 tractor, the noisiest (63 decibels) single piece of equipment. The D-8 would "drown out" most of the sound produced by quieter equipment but the cumulative effect of all machinery would raise the decibel level into the above estimated range. Two-thirds of the time the D-8 would not be in operation and the noise level would be significantly lower at those times, probably 55 to 60 decibels.

At 70 decibels the sound of the mining operations would be clearly audible indoors or out. There would be no hazard of loss of hearing ability but the constancy of noise could irritate some people. At 55 decibels the operations would be clearly audible out-of-doors but would be hardly distinguishable indoors.

Heavy equipment and machinery operating within 1,000 feet of homes would pose a danger to children who could be attracted to the area either during operations or at night.

Visual resources will be severely degraded during production as earth disturbance and stream rechanneling creates major changes in form, line, color, and texture.

## 2. Possible Mitigating or Enhancing Measures

- a. Construct a new stream channel with length, meander, gradient, banks, rip rapping, etc., in compliance with BLM design stipulations.
- b. Construct stream channel on mined area during each year of operation and plant riparian vegetation from list of plants provided by BLM.



- c. Apply water to source areas of dust sufficient to minimize dust encroachment to nearby houses and Highway 248.
- d. Revegetate disturbed and recontoured area at the conclusion of each mining season (October). Mulch and fertilize or cover the area with topsoil and plant/seed with selected varieties identified in BLM stipulations.
- e. A buffer comprised of a row of Russian olive, Quaking-Aspen or other rapid growing trees should be planted, using ball-rooted young adult (3-5 years old) planting stock. The buffer would be placed at the west boundary of the mine site to mitigate visual impacts.
- f. The area of mining operations should be fenced to keep children away from machinery and moving equipment and vehicles.
- g. Settling ponds should be designed to handle runoff from a 50 year rainstorm event or backed up by dikes to prevent entrance of ponded water into Silver Creek.
- h. Diversion channel and any culverts should be large enough to handle a 50 year storm and a 50 year high snow-pack.
- i. The claimant shall fulfill or satisfy all applicable provisions of all Federal, State, and local laws, codes, and regulations covering mining operations and small businesses.

### 3. Impacts That Cannot Be Mitigated

Noise impacts cannot be mitigated. Short term visual impacts (during production) would only be partially mitigated by the planting and fencing; however, no long term impacts should be evident after completed recontouring and revegetation. There would be no other unavoidable adverse impacts during or beyond the mining period if mitigation measures are followed.

### B. Relationship Between Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity

The short-term use of the area for mining would have no adverse impact on long-term productivity. Revegetation after mining and realignment of Silver Creek would both be beneficial long-term actions as habitat for desirable aquatic and riparian plants and animals would improve.

### C. Irretrievable or Irreversible Commitment of Resources

All valuable metals recovered would be irretrievable and precious metals not recovered would be economically unrecoverable by present technology.



#### IV. PERSONS, GROUPS, AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONSULTED

1. Dennis Engle, President, Western International Corp. Lavar Engle, Western International Corp.  
Provided supplemental details to the submitted plan of operations.
2. Park City Planning Office, Bill Lidity  
Submitted letter dated 4/29/81 which included several impacts that could occur. These were considered in analysis and mitigation sections of the environmental assessment.
3. Park City, City Manager, Arlene Loble  
Ms. Loble requested a 60 day extension so that local authorities could further evaluate the proposed operation. The extension was granted.
4. Summit County Planning Office, Dan Strebel  
Principal investigator contacted Summit County Planning Office on April 22, 1981 and requested comments. Mr. Strebel provided verbal comments on May 21, 1981.
5. State of Utah, Division of Wildlife Resources, North Region Office, George Wilson  
Mr. Wilson inspected the site per request made on April 23, 1981. On April 6, 1981, he telephoned the principal investigator and confirmed that the site to be mined contains no significant fish or wildlife values that cannot be mitigated by measures to be required by BLM.
6. U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Regulatory Office (Salt Lake City), Tom Skardahl  
Mr. Skardahl was contacted on April 28, 1981 concerning proposed mining operation on Silver Creek. He stated that the operation would require a "national permit" rather than more demanding "404 permt." Environmental Protection Agency becomes responsible agency for water in cases of placer mining.

#### V. INTENSITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST OR CONTROVERSY

The city manager of Park City requested a time extension to allow local authorities to further evaluate the proposed operation. The city planner of Park City, by letter dated April 29, 1981, stated: "I envision substantial review being necessary for the City to evaluate the potential impacts of the project." The project was discussed at the May 12, 1981 Summit County Commission meeting. Several statements of opposition were given by Summit County citizens and entities. Five residents of Park City spoke in opposition to the project on June 25, 1981 at the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, Mined Land Reclamation Board Hearing.



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